

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, December 13th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REES DAVIES,
K. C. (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

The President in Hongkong of the Basil Evangelical Missionary Society proceeded against the *Hongkong Shing Po Co., Ltd.*, of 13, Connaught Road Central, and Hong Wa, editor and publisher, to recover the sum of \$10,000 damages for an alleged libellous article which was printed in the *Shing Po*.

The case, which was heard before a special jury, arises out of a report sent to the defendant newspaper from the interior of China relating to an operation which was said to have been performed on a woman in one of the Mission hospitals. The jury empanelled contained Messrs. M. S. Northcote (foreman), A. Babington, W. A. Dowley, A. Bryer, A. J. David, H. P. White and A. G. Gordon.

The statement of claim set forth that the defendants had falsely and maliciously printed and published, or caused to be printed and published, an article which on being translated was to the effect that the plaintiff grossly maltreated a woman who was with child. In the defence filed the defendants denied that the words of the article in question had the signification assigned to them in the statement of claim. The words were incapable of any defamatory meaning.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. B. Deacon (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, represented the defendants.

Mr. Slade, in opening, stated that the Basil Mission, of which the plaintiff was president in Hongkong, was incorporated by an Ordinance, and carried on missionary work among the Hakka in the Province of Kwangtung and in the neighbouring provinces. The mission had some 17 stations, and among them a station at Ho Yuen, where, last year, they were about to build a hospital. The hospital at the time the article complained of appeared was in process of being built, and in the station of Ho Yuen the Mission had a missionary and a doctor named, respectively, Sautter and Vortisch. Dr. Vortisch had been there for some time engaged in trying to cure all who came to him for assistance, and everything was going on as smoothly as could be. The Mission had been promised large subscriptions for the erection of the hospital, and to meet the wishes of the Chinese they had made special arrangements by enlarging the proposed plans for the building of special wards. This happy state of affairs was put a rude stop to by the article which was published in the defendant paper. The defence challenged plaintiff's translation of that article, but he was glad to say it was only in comparatively few parts, therefore the jury would not have to listen to very much discussion as to the meaning of Chinese words, and he believed the plaintiff would easily satisfy them that his translation was the correct one. The defence said that this was merely a description of an actual surgical operation performed, and published with no mala fides, but simply as an article of news. He presumed that the editor of the defendant paper was a Chinese scholar. The words in the heading of the article were a verbatim quotation from one of the Chinese classics, and the four characters together formed a phrase which was known throughout the length and breadth of China as one of the most infamous charges made against one of the early emperors of that nation. The five Chinese characters—one might call them the Bible of Confucianism—were known to Chinese better than our Bible. Probably the story from which these words were taken was the story of one of the most execrated emperors who ever sat upon the throne of China. The words used in regard to that emperor's act were the very characters put at the head of the article complained of, and those words did not refer to a proper medical operation, but imputed an abominable crime.

With regard to the rest of the article, the defendants said that the doctor collected the bones of the woman, and then hid her body in a stream, obviously to conceal what he had done. The President of the Mission was naturally very frightened on account of that article, for he feared there might be a repetition of the Limchow massacre from the character of the words used against the foreigners to stir up hatred, and to incite to massacre and pillage. The missionary and doctor from this station would tell the jury that the story was founded on an extent of fact, but the real facts were absolutely innocent, and it was the defendants who had dressed out the facts and added malicious falsehood. They had, in fact, added to the whole story for the purpose of bringing down the hatred of the people upon this Mission. On December 13th Dr. Vortisch was asked to go to see a woman with child in the native city. He found the sick woman in a precarious state, and had her taken to the hospital. After administering an anesthetic and making an examination he found that the child was dead, and on endeavouring to remove it found he was unable to do so without an operation. But no operation was performed, there was no cutting of any kind, sort or description. While the doctor was trying to deliver the child the woman's husband, the doctor's wife and several Chinese assistants were present. Shortly after the doctor left the ward he was summoned back, and found the woman dying. As soon as she was dead the husband was informed, and was asked to make preparations to bury his wife. But he would do nothing, so the hospital at its own expense had the body placed in a coffin for the purpose of burial. Before the

woman was confined up Dr. Vortisch made her husband, who was blind, put his hand over his wife's body to satisfy himself that no operation had been performed. The woman was properly buried in a Chinese cemetery, where Chinese were buried by their own people, and the event then practically passed out of the minds of people in Ho Yuen. They thought no more about it until in due course this venomous article reached them. After this the people did come out and look along the creek to see whether they could find the body hidden, and the jurors would not be surprised to hear that the flow of subscriptions from Chinese sources stopped absolutely. The members of the Mission were held in contempt, and the Mission itself was despised and condemned in consequence of this article. Ho Yuen was some 150 miles distant from Canton by the East river. When the President of the Mission here saw the article he called on the people connected with the paper and told them that they must do what they could to minimise its evil effect. The next step taken was to try to come to terms with the newspaper, and for that purpose a meeting was held before the German Consul, at which representatives of both parties were present. It was suggested that if the defendants would pay \$4,000, put in advertisements for a period of time and a complete apology, no further action would be taken. The defendants refused to apologise and to pay the very moderate sum asked, but made an offer which was inadequate. It was now for the jury to say what the defendants ought to offer, and what the plaintiffs ought to receive for this venomous story which had been set on foot without the slightest justification.

His Lordship—I see you are suing in your corporate capacity, Mr. Slade?

Mr. Slade—Yes, it is an injury to the Mission at large.

Evidence was then taken.

With regard to a question which arose as to apology.

Mr. Slade referred his Lordship to section 4 of the Defamation and Libel Ordinance, of 1887.

His Lordship—They have got their Common Law right by apology and pleadings.

Mr. Slade—I could not strike it out of their pleadings, but it does not operate as a defence.

His Lordship—It operates in mitigation of damages.

Mr. Slade—I quite agree with your Lordship's view there.

The foreman of the jury asked what the annual subscriptions to the Mission from Chinese sources were for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909.

His Lordship—I will have the witness recalled to answer.

Mr. Slade—The next witness called can answer. Our evidence will be that on the subscriptions to these hospitals there has been a dead loss of \$4,000. We have not got figures of the general subscriptions.

Sir Henry Berkeley, referring to the previous questions, said he relied on the case of *Boosey against Wood*, reported in section 34 of the *Lao Journal*. There were two ways of taking advantage of what could be called apology: the statutory defence that you apologised and paid money into Court, or it was possible to plead apology accepted, which was tantamount to accord and satisfaction. There was a valuable consideration in the expense of publication.

His Lordship—It would be more convenient to argue this matter at the close of the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Slade—I would point out that accord and satisfaction is not pleaded.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Yes, it is.

Mr. Slade—No, it isn't.

Sir Henry Berkeley—We'll deal with it when the time comes.

His Lordship—As I understand it, they are going to plead accord and satisfaction.

Mr. Slade—If they have not pleaded it, they cannot set it up now.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I have.

Sir Henry Berkeley—When the time comes.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

LONDON HOTEL INCIDENT.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY A
GERMAN CLEER.

A German clerk named Albert Scherikaw, aged thirty-six, was charged at Bow-street Police Court with attempting to commit suicide. It was a legal fact, on October 25, the prisoner suggested a bedroom at the Charing Cross Hotel, and shortly afterwards was found lying on his bed in an unconscious condition. A six-chambered revolver loaded in four chambers, an empty veronal tablet bottle, and a glass of milk were found on a table, by the side of the bed. He was taken on an ambulance to Charing Cross Hospital and remained in an unconscious condition for two days. When he recovered he made the following statement to a detective—

I have only one friend in London, and I felt so miserable because I could not find her that I took all that was in that bottle. I wanted to end it all. I was in China up to three years ago. I had to leave through fever. Two years ago I came to London, and met a lady at a boarding-house. She promised to help me if I ever needed it. I have lived on my means from the time I left China, and, being at the end of my resources, I left Antwerp a fortnight ago to come to London, with a view to getting \$100 from the lady to take me to Australia. When I arrived I felt ashamed to communicate with her. Reading in the papers of a case of veronal poisoning, I purchased a bottle of veronal tablets, and then, after destroying all my papers, I went to Charing Cross Hotel and took the whole of the tablets.

Detective-sergeant Collins said that a communication had been sent to the lady referred to by the prisoner, and she stated that he had tried to borrow money from her, but she did not wish to have anything to do with him. A remand was ordered.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, November 17th.

CANTON FACTORY DAYS.
The China Society opened its winter season at the Carlton Hotel on Thursday evening with a lecture by Mr. H. B. Morse on "Canton Factory Days." There was a good assembly of members, to whom the ever-gonial secretary, Mr. Byron Brennan, announced a regular fortnightly series of lectures for the next six months, in addition to a dinner and a conversation.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Assistant Judge of Shanghai, was in the chair, and he briefly introduced the lecturer as one who was well fitted by learning, sympathy and insight to address them on the subject he had selected.

Mr. Morse described the opening of commercial relations between Europeans and Orientals at Macao and Canton. First came the Portuguese in 1517, then the Spaniards settled at Manila. Keeping close guard over the sequence of his historical narrative, he recalled how the Dutch attacked Macao in 1622 and how the British came also into competition with the Portuguese in the East in 1635. By the end of the seventeenth century foreign trade in China had gravitated to Canton and in 1715 the East India Company decided to enter into the China trade on a definite basis. They had their difficulties, however, for the exactions of the Chinese on the entrance of ships to their ports became so exorbitant that a guild called the Co-Hong was formed to put prices and transactions on a better footing. No good results, however, followed, and the exactions increased until foreign merchants threatened to go elsewhere, whereupon in 1757 China replied to the protest by declaring that Canton should be the only port at which foreigners could trade. It was not till 1780 that the Merchant Guild of Canton was firmly established, when owing to the number of disputes that arose, the Co-Hong was again called into being to govern foreign trade. On many occasions there was friction because the Chinese officials refused the demand of Europeans to present petitions in person. The lecturer had many years' experience with Chinese officials, and he had been struck by their diplomatic ability and especially by their foresight. One of their favorite means of maintaining order and keeping foreigners under due subjection was to refuse to have direct communication with them. All communications had to go through the Hong merchants. Thus they saw these Chinese statesmen, never having heard of Saffragette—(laughter)—foreseeing that if they once gave way on the subject of receiving petitions from the petitioners' own hands they would constantly be having these foreign merchants coming to their doorsteps to worry them. By 1832 the factory system had started in Canton, and the lecturer gave in detail how the Chinese confined the foreigners to their factory compounds. They were not to ride in sedan chairs, but must walk a visit to the flower gardens on the other side of the river was only permitted on three days a week, and then only in small parties conducted by a guide, who was responsible for their good behaviour. In addition to these restrictions they were not allowed to go into the city proper, though they could go as far as a gateway in the wall. Not only had the merchants to put up with these social restrictions, but trade was restricted in many ways. The prices for tea and silk were fixed by the Chinese, as were also the imports, and the East India Company declared they lost a million and a half sterling in a comparatively few years through these impositions. It was really a case of the Chinese fixing their own terms and the foreigners having to accept them. For instance, in 1815 one ship of about five hundred tons burden had to pay 3,278 taels, and another ship of a similar sort was mulcted in charges of 3,315 taels. Even in 1831 a ship of 420 tons paid 2,600 taels in dues, and in 1840 a nine hundred ton vessel paid the enormous charge of 6,000 taels. What were the exactions on trade ashore could hardly be estimated, for the records had been burned, but it was clear from general observations that had their own way and the Europeans worked under a veritable load of restrictions. The European traders knew they were being robbed often in an arbitrary and unauthorised manner, but they could get no redress. Yet in spite of it all they prospered—a special basis for the business transactions was gradually introduced and a flow of silver went outwards in growing volume. In the year 1834 the monopoly of the East India Company came to an end, and with its abolition came the last of the "factory days in Canton." A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer concluded the meeting.

OPIMUM DENS IN LIMESHOUSE.
The London County Council is about to try to stamp out the opium dens in Limeshouse. They are now awaiting an Order in Council from the Board of Trade which will give them such powers as will enable them to exercise tremendously greater control over the lodging-houses adjacent to the docks, where the opium "joints" are conducted. In company with an inspector I have had an opportunity of seeing one or two of the lodging-houses kept for seamen; and I have no doubt the Public Health Committee of the London County Council is right in stating that great overcrowding occurs, but that it is difficult to catch the offending keepers red-handed, for they always delay the admission of the inspectors till the lodgers have been hurried on to the roof, passed through to adjacent premises or ushered out at the back, while the inspector is waiting at the front entrance. I am also in agreement when they say that most of the smokers of opium in these houses are young men, and there are "no associated victims" to be found when visits are made. The situation is curious in regard to these

Chinese resorts. The only regulation now in force by-laws made by the London County Council in 1901, under section 214 of the Merchant Shipping Act. These by-laws impose conditions as to cubic feet space, ventilation, cleaning and so forth, but while such powers are operative over a licensed house for lodgings the Council has no authority to compel the taking out of a licence, with the result that the keepers have fought shy of what is a doubtful privilege in their eyes. So there is only one house under licence, though there are eighty-six nominally under the by-laws, with accommodation for 1,578 seamen. As I have said, these numbers are often exceeded, or at any rate the numbers properly allowed for some houses are much exceeded.

The Council proposed recently that none but licensed persons should be allowed to run the boarding-houses, but the Board of Trade suggested delay in order to investigate the subject, with a view to treating it on a broad and effective basis. So now the Order in Council is awaited that will make it safe that only licensed keepers will be able to conduct such premises for the future, so that every house where opium smoking has been practised in the past will come under the stringent control of the County Council. The suggested re-draft of the by-laws has been approved by the Board of Trade so that the Order in Council is practically a formality only. By-law 30 now provides that when the Council is satisfied that any keeper "has been guilty of a breach of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or of the Acts amending the same, or that such keeper has kept, or is keeping, a house where drunkenness, gambling, opium smoking, or immoral or fraudulent practices prevail . . . the Council may suspend or revoke the licence granted to such a keeper." So that if opium smoking is detected by inspectors in the future on the premises of any boarding-house the keeper will lose his licence. Considering the amusements of many sailor-men "down Limehouse way," if these regulations are carried out I can imagine the sea-worn mariners who reach the "lambes from 'furrin' parts' making lurid comments on grandmotherly regulations and dull riverside localities, compared with "the good old times."

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

Lord Li Ching Fong, the Chinese Minister, is a popular figure at public dinners nowadays. He is a very genial personage and makes himself at home everywhere in a delightfully bland manner. On Monday he presided at the annual dinner of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, and made a happy little speech in his capacity of chairman. He paid a tribute to the prosperity of the Institution and the benefits it was able to distribute under careful management and then he threw bouquets to the Press. "I think everyone in this room," he said, "realises the utility of the modern Press on this point there can be no discordant note among us, but have we ever come to think how much the usefulness of the modern Press would be affected if there were nobody to circulate it? While the newspapers are rendering such services to the general public they are always exposing themselves to dangers and hardships. What risks of life they run every day, while they are dashing about on their bicycles, through the slippery London streets teeming with traffic! Their health is imperilled daily by the conditions under which they are forced to work, serving the public in ill-ventilated shops or at draughty railway stations in all kinds of weather from early morn to late at night." All of which, of course, was the prelude for an appeal for funds for the institution, and as a matter of fact he set the company a handsome example by handing in a donation to the subscriptions, that during the evening came to a total of just under sixteen hundred pounds.

CHINESE ALONG THE AMUR.

The Russians are growing more anxious about the settlement along the Amur of thousands of Chinese, and to add to their grievances, according to St. Petersburg newspapers, there is the attitude of Dr. Baumbüller, the German Vice-Consul, who refused to meet the Russian Minister from Peking when he arrived at Harbin, though all other Consuls went to meet him. The Chinese, according to the Russians, were delighted at this snubbing of the Russians, and though no other Consul has such a privilege, two Chinese soldiers now mount guard every day at the door of the German Vice-Consulate.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

The chief thing about the Birthday Honours' List was its lack of surprise. Next to that general comment, there was the obvious bungling somewhere, whereby the two peers were not announced till next day. Perhaps the elevation of Sir John Fisher to the Upper House has created more real interest than any other of the appointments, for his office and his attitude have been severely criticised, for some years now, and round his personality have shot the lambent fires of bitter controversies as to whether the British Navy is or is not going to the bow-rows. Sir John still says it is not, and probably the House of Lords will give him opportunities of saying it again with emphasis. Even the much-maligned "Bidded Chamber" should serve as a vantage point for him to reply to the attacks of his critics on naval matters. As to the two or three honours for men with Far Eastern records, Hongkong's Colonial Secretary and the Straits ex-Archbishop-General are admitted to have no more than their service warranted, while Sir Frank Swettenham has not only done good work as a Governor in Malaya, but has acted with utility on one or two Colonial commissions. Mr. Robert Leislaw, of course, had his Opium Commission service to support his claims, but apart from that—which may or may not be a good reason for the title—his claims to distinction in these islands are not such as to make him stand out prominently among his

fellow. As in most cases, there are many names in the list concerning which even well-informed men are apt to say on reading them, "Now what has he done to get hoisted to that pedestal?"

MAP-MAKING.

The international conference at the Foreign Office, which began its meetings yesterday, to discuss the desirability of joint action in map-making, is a reminder that only about a quarter of the land area of the globe has been accurately surveyed. Outside Europe and the United States and some of the colonies there are practically no maps based on exact trigonometrical surveys. If the conference agrees to commence an international map of the world, the scale chosen is likely to be about sixteen miles to the inch. Much of Africa, China and South America has been mapped on this scale already, and anything smaller would be practically valueless. The Indian Survey has, as a matter of fact, mapped the whole of India, except part of the Rajputana desert, on the generous scale of one mile to the inch, with a care and exactitude equal to that of the best German surveys in Europe.

THE STRAITS DINNER.

A large number of those who were included in the last Birthday Honours' list seemed to have strayed in to the dinner of the Straits Settlements' Association at the Whitehall Rooms last night, writes our London Correspondent under date November 17th. It was a merry gathering and the two hundred guests, numbering nearly two hundred, heard some excellent speeches. Sir Frank Swettenham presided, supported on his right by Col. Seely, Under Secretary for the Colonies, and on his left by Sir Walter J. Napier, the ex-Archbishop General for the Straits Settlements. A whole host of official, financial and commercial magnates with interests in Malaya were there to lend a thoroughly representative air to the gathering.

Sir FRANK SWETTENHAM is a most popular chairman, and his speech enhanced his reputation, for it has sarcasm, eloquence, swift transition from the caustic to the humorous, and wound up with an appeal for the natives of Malaya that would have been difficult for anyone to improve upon.

As befits a Scotsman, his wit was "pawky," and his audience as they listened to his proposal of the toast of "Prosperity to the Colony of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States" frequently came suddenly on jokes, barbed or otherwise, when they least expected them. He gathered from the recent address of the Governor to his Council that there was a falling off of the trade and revenue of the Colony. A new policy had been introduced, so that much more work and yielding less—

and the object was the suppression of opium. He had no intention of discussing the moral side of the question, but he would ask Col. Seely when he came to speak to them later how that revenue was to be made up when the opium trade was entirely suppressed, for it represented half the revenue of the Colony. That was a serious question, for they must have sufficient revenues to maintain a great Imperial stronghold, coaling and refitting station and one of the greatest commercial ports in the world. He saw they were going to impose an education tax, but that would not go far, and the proposed tax on the rubber industry might be similarly doubted. Was the Tanjong Pagar dock, for which the Government paid such a paltry price—(laughter)—to be the goose whose golden eggs were to fill the Treasury? Again he doubted it, for much money must be spent there to provide Singapore with an up-to-date port unless her trade was to go to rivals who were only too anxious to secure it.

The opium question, he pursued, applied equally to the Federated Malay States. He was very glad of it—(laughter)—because "I am glad we have done with the Chinaman and his deplorable habits, because now we have time to turn to the Esquimaux and the Patagonian, and when we have weaned them from undue indulgence in the joys of hotel nuts, blabber, or sugar-cane we can be at leisure to turn to our own pleasant little vices. (Applause and laughter.) The day will surely come when there will be no more public houses and no more mecessours, and in the merry England of those better days to come the members of this Association and their guests will gather on some bit of waste ground and feast on pure water and a little vegetable nutriment. There will be no smoking and very likely no speeches. I can regard that alluring prospect without envy, because I won't be there. Anyway, this room and this company are good enough for me." (Laughter and cheers.)

Proceeding to comment on the addition of the three new territories to the Empire, he congratulated all those who had anything to do with bringing that about. It was the regret of his official life that he left Malaya before the Eastern States came into the fold. After touching on the development of the rubber industry, the importance of the tin industry, the importance of the Johore railway, and the flow of capital into Malaya, Sir Frank spoke with much feeling of the character of the native races of Malaya. They were a people worth all the care that could be bestowed upon them. Yet they were voiceless and naturally reserved. The relation of the British Government with them was on a Treaty footing. He knew them, and that they placed a high value on their independence. When Col. Seely came to tell them how the opium revenues were to be made up he did not think he would say the Malay States would have to supply the deficit, but he felt certain the Malay rulers and their peoples would rather even that happened than lose their independence, now secured to them by British pledges. Anyone who knew the natives and cared for

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them know how British administrators had tried to keep faith with them, and they must share with him the hope that no plea of expediency would ever be allowed to shake their implicit faith in British rule.

Sir WALTER NAPIER, who responded, reviewed the advance of the Straits Settlements in industries and sanitation and then dwelt on the growth of the rubber industry and the tin industry and the rapid opening up of the country, so that Penang was "certain to go ahead and very quickly." With Sir John Anderson's sagacious administration he had no fears for the Colony, which was sure to continue to prosper.

Mr. J. M. ALLISON proposed the guests, and incidentally expressed the opinion that in rubber they had a permanent industry, and for many years to come a source of prosperity.

COL. SEELY in an able speech responded. If he did not name the financial resources that were to replace the lost revenue from opium, he made a very expert plea for the action of the Government and earned much applause from an audience largely composed of critics of the policy. Nothing, he assured them, was to be done hurriedly. Everything was to be of gradual progression, in the interests of the people and the good name of England, for he believed England had a great mission as administrator in the East. He pointed to Japanese regulations—savagely regulations in Western eyes—against opium, to the support of Chinese statesmen for restrictive reforms, to the adherence of "the best minds of the East and all parties at home"—Conservatives, Labour men, even the Irish party. As to the plea of revenue, he contended that it was a mistake for the Colony to rely so much on one source of revenue, and as the suppression was to be carried out gradually it would allow time to broaden the basis of their financial resources for public purposes. As to the falling off of revenue, it was due also to a slackening of trade in every country in the world. Relatively the Colony had shown less shrinkage than such inconspicuous places as the United States, Great Britain, Germany or France, and the cause was the same everywhere. So with the development of their new territories, the opening up of railways, the growth of Malayan industries—the prosperity of these Eastern dominions would recover itself and the future be bright with good results. Already the situation was better in the East than elsewhere. The slackening of trade was less felt there than in the more highly organised communities of the West. He was not an authority on finance and had never dealt in a share in his life, but he was assured by those who did that the drop in tin was compensated for by the rise in rubber. (Laughter.) In conclusion, he made a telling picture of British Imperial destinies, and the responsibilities towards native races, and set down amid long continued cheering.

Mr. H. SWEETENHAM proposed the health of the Chairman, and Sir Frank in reply touched on one or two things mentioned by Col. Seely. He complained that he had not explained where the money was to come from—(laughter)—but he did not want him to go away with a wrong impression. He was in full agreement with him that opium was bad, only he added whimsically, he believed only two per cent. of the Chinese were addicted to opium, and he would like to know what was the proportion of people in the British Isles who were addicted to spirits or other form of liquor. Again he concluded with a plea for the Malayan people, "who asked us to go there and help them, and I don't think they regret it."

The gathering then turned to the reception room for chat and refreshment, concluding therewith a very pleasant evening.

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SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th December, 1909. [1519]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"
Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 26th December, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MORRA," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation, in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, after cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "DELTA," due in London on the 19th February, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to—

E. EBBWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 15th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [1501]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hands and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [1516]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

WANTED BOARD AND RESIDENCE with a European family on one of the Higher Levels.

Replies to—
M. G. B.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1909. [1476]

PUBLIC COMPANY

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATE with respect to 5 Shares numbered 3029/3033 in the above-named Office standing in the name of Mr. CHUN GUAN of Saigon, has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 22nd inst., a new Scrip Certificate will be issued to the said Mr. CHUN GUAN, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognized by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents
Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [1493]

AUCTION

E. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1909, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at corner of Shin Hing Street and Hollywood Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT. [1511]

Lot No.	Area (Acres)	Area (Sqr. Feet)	Area (Sqr. Yards)	Area (Sqr. Meters)	Area (Sqr. Decimeters)	Area (Sqr. Centimeters)
1	1 1/2	101,196	12,143	4,047	161,874	16,187

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

MR. P. THOMAS, having been Appointed AGENT for the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES and the CHARGEURS REUNIS at Hongkong, takes charge of the above Companies' Agency from this date.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909. [1506]

NOTICE

A GRAND BAZAAR of TOYS will be held in the Premises of the CATHOLIC UNION, on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., from 4 to 8 P.M., in aid of CHRISTMAS TARIFFS and other Comforts for the Poor.

Admission, 50 Cents.
Each Ticket will entitle the holder to a X'mas Present, if presented at the Souvenir Stall on the evening of the 19th.

The Band of the 13th Regiment will be in attendance.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [1510]

"SOLIGNUM"

A perfect preservative stain for Wood, Stone and Brickwork.
It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the ravages of insects and vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"SOLIGNUM" REALLY DOES WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of Various Colours.

Prospectus and all further information from SIEMSEN & Co.

(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong,
Sole Agents

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [1494]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1221]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [1152]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DERRINGTON PEAK ROAD, No. 8.
SHORNCLEIFFE, Garden Road, 7.
For Particulars apply to—

C. SCHROTER,
King's Buildings, LTD.,
Care of Carrels, Byrner & Co.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [1140]

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of NETTING for Tennis Courts, &c.

TABLE BILLIARD SETS, SLATE BEDS, from \$40.00.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
3, Duddell Street. [50]

LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LABUAN COAL FIELDS CO., LTD., who are prepared to Supply FRESH COAL straight from the Mines Steamers land at the Wharves. Quick despatch.

Telegrams: "Labor Labuan."
BRADLEY & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [1406]

X'MAS GOODS

CARDS, CRACKERS, DOLLS, STAMPS, &c.

GRACA & CO.,
27, Des Vaux Road. [1259]

ENTERTAINMENTS

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. GEO. GRIMBLE,
TO-DAY, (TUESDAY), 14TH
DECEMBER, 1909, AT
5.30 P.M.

Vocalists:
Mrs. BELLING. Mr. R. E. WHITE. [1496]

INSURANCES

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1908 £19,121,310.

L. Authorized Capital £500,000
Subscribed Capital £275,000
Paid-up Capital £125,000
IL Fire Funds £204,953 7 10

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SKEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [908]

WE receive regularly New Shipments of

EXTRA CHOICE

ENGLISH

BACON

75 CENTS PER LB.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[563]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING

POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

TO LET

ON the Second Floor, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street, SIX CO-MODIOUS AND AIRY ROOMS, with lavatory and kitchen attached.

For terms apply to—

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A.,
Receiver for L.M. ALVARES & Co.,
in Voluntary Liquidation,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [1470]

TO LET.

NO. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Out-house, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to—

F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,
33, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

POPULAR SUMMER RETREAT.

ONE of the BEST HOUSES at Kuliang, the beautiful Summer Resort and Sanatorium, near Foochow, to be let, fully furnished; for the whole season. Apply to Office of this paper for references.

Foochow, 22nd May, 1909. [794]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [1340]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK, from 1st January to October, 1910.

Apply to—

D. A. W.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 11th December, 1909. [1507]

TO LET.

NOS. 52 and 59, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—

HO U MING,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [1177]

TO LET.

NO. 3, MORRISON HILL. Immediate entry.

Apply—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1909. [1500]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Lap Ting's Godown East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—

KAM FOK,
No. 107, Wellington Street,
behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of
No. 6, Godown on the Spot.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET

NO. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon.
Eight-Roomed House and Tennis Court.
Apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
9, Fadder's Hill.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [1073]

TO LET.

NOS. 20 and 21, PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN, Two Extensive Two-Storeyed Semi-Detached Godowns; Ground Surface of Cement Concrete.

No. 1A, PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN, One Extensive Two-Storeyed Godown.

All are in First-Class Condition, suitable for storing Rice, Flour, &c.

Rents moderate.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1909. [1396]

TO LET.

ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 125, Wanchai Road.

Apply to—

BAUTER BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1909. [911]

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, ONE GODOWN.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

ROOMS in College Chambers No. 31 Wyndham Street.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1909. [1054]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [818]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE, Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA, EAST. Approximate AREA 4,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply to—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. [96]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [98]

TO BE LET.

WITH Possession from March, 1910. (Unfurnished or, if desired, the furniture could be taken over at a valuation.)

"IAN MOE," Peak Road, Six Roomed semi-detached house, commanding a good view of the harbour. Tennis Court and Vegetable Garden.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mai, Area 85,000 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [1238-1471]

TO LET.

NO. 2, OLD BAILEY. Possession from 1st December.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
Hongkong, 5th November, 1909. [1388]

TO LET.

NO. 2, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shau-ki-wan Road.

PREMISES at SHAMSHAN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

The EYELE, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very large Garden.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well suited for Office.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET (near House), GODOWNS in BELLIOS TERRACE.

ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE—TWO CHERRY, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [100]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"TANTALLON," 125A, BARKER ROAD. Rent \$225 per Month. Seen by appointment only.

Apply to—

GODDARD & DOUGLAS,
Hongkong, 9th December, 1909. [1497]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in EIPON TERRACE.

OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

</

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [52]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ATYMERIC."

FROM TACOMA, VANCOUVER, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE AND MOI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [8]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MANSHU MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after SATURDAY, the 12th inst., 1909, at 4 p.m., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All Cargo undelivered SATURDAY, the 18th inst., 1909, at NOON, will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A.M. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

N. YAMADA,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1909. [1509]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 10th December, 1909. [5]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Florida and Rubattino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before NOON on the 21st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All Claims will be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1909. [4]

THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MR. NORMAN RAYMOND.

I, Patrick Norman Raymond, of "The Refuge," Narayan, Pitha, Road, Colombo, am glad of the opportunity thus afforded me to tell the story of my miraculous experience, my cure being a miracle, one may truly say, for it was thought by many that I could not live. If some other poor sufferer benefits by my narrative then I shall be amply repaid and satisfied.

"I am now 47 years of age, and it was about six years ago that I first fell ill. At that time I was head clerk to a firm of Colombo merchants, but I had to leave them finally because this illness rendered me unfit for duty. The start of my symptoms was that I had acute diarrhoea, and on and off—attacks of Malarial Fever. Then I became so ill that I was laid up in bed, and finally my condition became so serious that I was removed to Hospital. By this time Eruptions had appeared all over my face and body, and my feet had swollen up. I left the Hospital after about a week, because it was my wife's desire to nurse me herself and after my return home the best physicians in Colombo were called in. They did all they could, but my malady baffled them despite their skill, and day by day my condition went from bad to worse. I was absolutely bed-ridden, could eat no solid food—simply keeping life in my body by taking milk. My pains were terrible, the whole of my body—head, legs, and every joint—being a source of torture to me. It was agony even to turn over on to my side.

"The doctors differed as to the nature of my disease; some said it was Rheumatism with complications, others that it was a disorder of the nerves, but one by one they all gave me up as a **HOPELESS CASE.**

I turned to native treatment, but this proved equally useless, and after that I gave up all faith in doctors and their medicines, and abandoned myself to despair. There I lay helpless and suffering agonies, a misery to myself, a source of anxiety and sorrow to my dear wife and family, hopelessly waiting to be called away beyond the grave.

"It was then that my mother-in-law suggested a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She had heard of so many other sufferers having found benefit and cure from their use that she thought that might help me. Well, my wife procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and unbelievable as it may seem—the first bottle of them made a marked change for the better in my condition. Soon I was able to get up on my feet again and to move about the house. I regained appetite, slept better, the pains diminished every day. By degrees all the eruptions disappeared from my face and where I improved in every body, the fever left me. I was able to get out and take up work again. For seven months now I have been agent for a big firm of Talking Machines agents, travelling for them all over Ceylon. The benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely miraculous—no other word can describe them. I am never tired of telling the story of this wonderful medicine which took me from my lying bed and put me on my feet again, an active and exceedingly thankful man.

It has been in cases described as "Incurable" that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have often wrought their most wonderful cures. These Pills act through the blood. They purify and at the same time strengthen the blood; they make new blood; and this pure, strong health-renewing blood; drives out the cause of disease and restores all the organs of the system to vigorous life. They are the pure remedy for Anemia (weak watery blood), Malaria, Nephritis, Headaches, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Bolls, Pimples and Skin Disorders, and those special ailments which trouble ladies between youth and middle life. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 38, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai, six bottles for \$8 or one bottle for \$1.50, post free.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. P. N. Raymond,
of Colombo, Ceylon,
Given up as a Hopeless Case
by Doctors, and who here
relates how he was raised
from his Dying Bed by
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

It was my wife's desire to nurse me herself and after my return home the best physicians in Colombo were called in. They did all they could, but my malady baffled them despite their skill, and day by day my condition went from bad to worse. I was absolutely bed-ridden, could eat no solid food—simply keeping life in my body by taking milk. My pains were terrible, the whole of my body—head, legs, and every joint—being a source of torture to me. It was agony even to turn over on to my side.

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from his Dying Bed by
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

It was my wife's desire to nurse me herself and after my return home the best physicians in Colombo were called in. They did all they could, but my malady baffled them despite their skill, and day by day my condition went from bad to worse. I was absolutely bed-ridden, could eat no solid food—simply keeping life in my body by taking milk. My pains were terrible, the whole of my body—head, legs, and every joint—being a source of torture to me. It was agony even to turn over on to my side.

"The doctors differed as to the nature of my disease; some said it was Rheumatism with complications, others that it was a disorder of the nerves, but one by one they all gave me up as a **HOPELESS CASE.**

I turned to native treatment, but this proved equally useless, and after that I gave up all faith in doctors and their medicines, and abandoned myself to despair. There I lay helpless and suffering agonies, a misery to myself, a source of anxiety and sorrow to my dear wife and family, hopelessly waiting to be called away beyond the grave.

"It was then that my mother-in-law suggested a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She had heard of so many other sufferers having found benefit and cure from their use that she thought that might help me. Well, my wife procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and unbelievable as it may seem—the first bottle of them made a marked change for the better in my condition. Soon I was able to get up on my feet again and to move about the house. I regained appetite, slept better, the pains diminished every day. By degrees all the eruptions disappeared from my face and where I improved in every body, the fever left me. I was able to get out and take up work again. For seven months now I have been agent for a big firm of Talking Machines agents, travelling for them all over Ceylon. The benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely miraculous—no other word can describe them. I am never tired of telling the story of this wonderful medicine which took me from my lying bed and put me on my feet again, an active and exceedingly thankful man.

It has been in cases described as "Incurable" that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have often wrought their most wonderful cures. These Pills act through the blood. They purify and at the same time strengthen the blood; they make new blood; and this pure, strong health-renewing blood; drives out the cause of disease and restores all the organs of the system to vigorous life. They are the pure remedy for Anemia (weak watery blood), Malaria, Nephritis, Headaches, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Bolls, Pimples and Skin Disorders, and those special ailments which trouble ladies between youth and middle life. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 38, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai, six bottles for \$8 or one bottle for \$1.50, post free.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. P. N. Raymond,
of Colombo, Ceylon,
Given up as a Hopeless Case
by Doctors, and who here
relates how he was raised
from his Dying Bed by
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

It was my wife's desire to nurse me herself and after my return home the best physicians in Colombo were called in. They did all they could, but my malady baffled them despite their skill, and day by day my condition went from bad to worse. I was absolutely bed-ridden, could eat no solid food—simply keeping life in my body by taking milk. My pains were terrible, the whole of my body—head, legs, and every joint—being a source of torture to me. It was agony even to turn over on to my side.

"The doctors differed as to the nature of my disease; some said it was Rheumatism with complications, others that it was a disorder of the nerves, but one by one they all gave me up as a **HOPELESS CASE.**

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Britain for nearly six centuries, and in I think, one of the most interesting and most critical moments, our soldiers have fought shoulder to shoulder both on land and at sea.

"Only to-day, as your Majesty so well said, the Treaty of Arbitration, which is a new link of peace between our two countries has just been renewed. Your Majesty has just conferred upon me the Order of the Garter, the oldest and noblest of the English Orders. Many of my predecessors have been proud of wearing it. King John I. and his sons, who were also the sons of an English Princess, the virtuous Queen Philippa of Lancaster. Their names are illustrious, the Infantes Dom Duarte, Dom Pedro, and the great Henry the Navigator; these names we can see inscribed on these walls.

"The manifestations of affection and cordiality so often exchanged between our two Houses, and more recently between Your Majesty and the King, my dear beloved father, and my noble mother, are such that I can never forget them. The splendid reception which was extended to me since I landed till I reached this historic Castle has moved me profoundly, and it is with these feelings in my heart that I raise my glass to greet your Majesty, who is the highest personification of the British Empire, her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and the Royal Family.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

PEKIN STRIKE.

The report of the consulting engineers to this important undertaking has been well received by the market, says a London paper, and the shares, which were about 16½ pence, to its publication, have since risen to well over 18. There is little question that the facts set forth in the report promise most important developments. The period covered is for about six months, and in that time almost all the development work had been concentrated upon two shafts, the sinking of which was commenced in February, 1908. So rapid had been the progress that a production of 31,150 tons was secured for the month of October. Further borings were made during the time to test the property, and from these it would seem that the coal now actually proved and available for the five shafts sunk was at least ten million tons. The consulting engineers further consider that a workable field of coal lying parallel to the north, and if the test to be made confirms this view there will be further large areas of coal easily accessible. The shareholders in the syndicate, therefore, appear at last to be at the point of securing a steady income from this source, and it will be interesting to note the cost of production when the ordinary report and accounts come to hand.

BRITISH AND CHINESE CORPORATION.

The report states that the profits for the year ended June 30 amount to 23,345, which, added to the sum brought forward, makes £24,219. The directors recommend a dividend of 10s. per share (10 per cent.) free of income-tax, leaving £11,719 to be carried forward. The directors regret to be unable to report the conclusion of any new business. The corporation is, however, interested in proposals which have been on foot for a considerable period for financing the construction of two important proposed Chinese railways. After protracted negotiations, and when it was believed that all difficulties had been accommodated, a demand for participation in the business arose in an unexpected quarter. Negotiations connected with this claim have suspended the completion of the business, and necessitated a rearrangement of interests, concerning which it is hoped an understanding may be reached before long.

SHANGHAI TRADING COMPANY.

Shareholders of the Shanghai Trading and Trading Company will receive a substantial bonus in the shape of an issue of new shares. The directors announce that an allotment of 200,000 Ordinary shares will be made pro rata to shareholders at £2 11s. per share, in which is included the sum of 1s. per share, being the amount of the interim dividend on the shares due to be paid next January. The Ordinary paid-up capital is now £2,500,000 in 250,000 shares, and the issue will mean that every holder of about nine shares will receive one new share. The quotation of the old shares is about 70s., so that the bonus on each share received will be about 20s. The premium received upon the new issue will be over £500,000, which, if carried to the reserves, will raise their total to over £1,100,000, or just upon 35 percent. of the paid-up capital. The company has no debenture stock, and the last report showed that it had practically no debts on trading account, so that it is in a very strong position, which partly accounts for the distribution of 20 per cent. declared for last year.

HEAD HUNTING IN BORNEO.

A SURVIVAL OF BARBARIC TIMES.

An account was recently published in these columns of the difficulties experienced by the authorities in Borneo in their attempts to stamp out the ancient custom of the Dayaks, known as head-hunting. A recent number of the *Advocate* gives the following description of the inhuman practice, which also explains why the endeavours to end it are met with such strenuous opposition by the natives.

Judat (Borneo) called head-hunters, for during the whole of their life, from early youth till their death, all their thoughts are fixed on the hunting of heads. It is the first thing for the Dayak grandmother to teach to her grandchildren—it is the last thought of the dying Dayak.

The child, unable to speak, scarcely able to walk, is addressed by his grandmother in the following way: "Listen well, my rice-basket (these terms are equivalent of our 'little angel' or 'my dear'), we put all our confidence in you, for you have to avenge me. For the head of your grandfather or some other member of your family is hanging somewhere over the fireplace, and you have to avenge us. Let us not continue in vain, let it not be in vain that we educate you and carry you to the river to bathe, let us not have given you our milk in vain." This is the daily admonition the boy receives till at the age of fourteen or fifteen he reaches manhood.

Then comes the time for marriage. Of course he wants to get a good wife, but he cannot unless he can show a human head to the women. And so it goes through the whole of his life: the women, in their cruelty and blood-thirstiness, are the cause of this head-hunting.

A very affecting ceremony (at least in the eyes of the Dayaks) takes place when the heads come home for the first time. This ceremony has to be performed before the sun has reached its zenith. The whole house is decorated, mats are spread, and a substitute for flags they hang blankets from the roof. Suddenly a war-whoop is raised in front of the house, and the warriors approach to the bottom of the ladder (every house is built on posts). Then mats are spread, and they sit down whilst the women sing, the miming (an epic song) in honour of the heroes. This song alone makes such a tremendous impression on some young men

that they forthwith descend into their boats to go for the purpose of capturing another human head.

Then the men ascend the ladder and go to the verandah of the house. There a pig, just butchered, lies in a pool of blood; every man steps in this blood, and then on to a certain stone ready for the occasion. This means health and long life for them. After that the women take possession of the fresh head, and start at once their horrible dance with it.

A special kind of food is prepared to feed jealously the head or heads; they fill the mouth, nose, ears, and eyes with rice, and, dancing, they express the wish that it will enjoy its food. At last, exhausted with dancing and yelling, they roast the head above the fire, till the smell becomes intolerable, even for the women. For seven days and seven nights the feasting goes on, and during that time nobody is allowed to sleep, especially during the night.

EXAMINATION OF PRINCE ITO'S ASSASSIN.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The *Jiji* reports that the examination of the assassin of Prince Ito and his accomplice at Port Arthur by Prosecutor Mizobuchi is progressing, but the particulars of the proceedings are strictly concealed from the public. The documentary evidence collected makes a large volume, and includes letters in Russian, Chinese, and Korean, besides telegrams, to obtain which a considerable sum of money has been paid. Dozens of telegrams appear to have been received by the assassin daily from Vladivostok, Shanghai, Harbin, and Korea.

The prisoners are said to be satisfied with the treatment accorded them in prison. It is a rule of the Port Arthur Prison to treat Koreans on the same level as the Chinese, but an exception has been made in the present case, the assassin and his accomplices being treated like Japanese. It is alleged that no torture or flogging is resorted to in the examination. The prisoners are allowed to say what they please. Shortly after the assassin was put in prison, he wrote down the reasons for his crime, but what he had to say, remarks the report, was based on a misunderstanding on his part.—*Japan Chronicle.*

PROMISE AND FULFILMENT.

There is an old axiom to the effect that what everybody says must be true. Certainly it is generally safe to follow the crowd. Its instinct is usually right, and in the matter of common ailments you may profitably pay heed to the opinion of the majority—whichever it may be. It is the case with the sufferer from BEECHAM'S PILLS. An annual sale of 5,000,000 boxes proves the universality of the benefit in the value of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Many preparations, misnamed remedies, claim impossibilities. They could not reasonably make good much that is claimed for them. No preparation, however, has put forward respecting BEECHAM'S PILLS. The steady demand for them—year after year—proves that those who need them find them. They are the only pills that have been found to cure the ailments they are announced to effect. No other medicine is so generally and uniformly successful in giving strength to the stomach—correcting the digestive system, and regulating the liver, kidneys, and bowels, and the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS will prove to your perfect satisfaction that they

MAKE GOOD EVERY CLAIM.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 6d., 1/1 & 2/6.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French remedy for all rheumatic affections. It is the only remedy that has been found to cure the ailments they are announced to effect. No other medicine is so generally and uniformly successful in giving strength to the stomach—correcting the digestive system, and regulating the liver, kidneys, and bowels, and the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS will prove to your perfect satisfaction that they

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to S&S&G. at 8s, 7s and 7s.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1314]

DAVID CORSAE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOTTED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO
Sole Agents
[1674]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Fig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. January to June 1909. With Index. Price 7s.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1909

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

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WE are the largest Dealers in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?
They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
ALACRITY, British steamship, 1,700, C. T. M. Fuller, 13th Dec.—Amoy 12th Dec.
AMICO, German str., 822, H. Branden, 13th Dec.—Hollow 11th Dec., General-Jensen & Co.
ANHUI, British str., 1,259, J. B. Harris, 12th Dec.—Shanghai 9th Dec., General-Butterfield & Swire.
CHRYSEIS, Chinese str., 1,171, C. Stewart, 13th Dec.—Shanghai 10th Dec., General-C. M. S. N. Co.
GLUCIER, U.S. str., 6,500, R. T. Lopez, 13th Dec.—Manila 10th Dec., General-U.S.S.
HUIKOW, British str., 13th Dec.—Canton.
HUNAN, British str., 1,043, W. Boney, 12th Dec.—Shanghai 9th Dec., General-Butterfield & Swire.
JAPAN, British str., 3,806, J. G. Olfert, 13th Dec.—Mojito 8th Dec., General and Coal—David Sassoon & Co.
SIANGSI, British str., 13th Dec.—Canton.
SIBERIA, German str., 2,345, v. Hoff, 13th Dec.—Shanghai 10th Dec., General-Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
YAWATA MARU, Jap. str., 2,703, K. Sakuma, 12th Dec.—Mojito 7th Dec., Coal-Ataka & Co.
YUNNAN, British str., 1,129, P. H. Rolfe, 13th Dec.—Manila 10th Dec., General-Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YUNNAN, British str., 13th Dec.—Canton.
ZAPORO, British str., 1,629, R. Rodger, 13th Dec.—Manila 11th Dec., General-Sheehan, Thomas & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 13th December.
Tri, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
Haiyung, British str., for Swatow.
Kian, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.
Signal, German str., for Swatow.
Wosung, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURE.

13th December.
FOOSHING, British str., for Canton.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

December 13th.
KOWLOON DOCK—H.M.S. *Vivago*, H.M.S. *Fame*, H.M.S. *Toku*, H.M.F.M.S. *Rancho*, *Amelia*, *Alvira*, *Bio Lema*, *Cosmopolitana* Dock—*Manchu Maru*.
TAIKOO DOCK—*Siberia*, *Macao*, *Yoshova*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
 (Florio and Rutimano United Companies).
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and South American Ports up to Callao. (Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship
"ISCHIA"
 Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at Noon. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [4]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSEA"

Capt. Gimberich, will leave for the above places on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at Daylight.

This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, carries a doctor and stowage.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,

Agents.
 Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALACCA COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For NEW YORK.

"SHIMOSA" ... 22nd Dec.

"BRAEMAR" ... 28th Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.
 Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [1389-1495]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

For LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE"

Captain W. Barrett, will be despatched as above on or about 26th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.
 Hongkong, 30th November, 1909. [1463]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

For MARSEILLES LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE"

Captain S. H. Belsito, will be despatched as above on or about 19th January.

For Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.
 Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [1512]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NORR	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips, R.M.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. Barrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 26th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & AMSTERDAM	CARDIGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. O. Tyers	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 19th Jan.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	AMERICA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Nordmann	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	—	Sekhom	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st Jan.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th Jan.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	INDIEN	Swed. str.	—	Charbonnet	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of Febr.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TOKIN	Frans. str.	—	Charbonnet	MELCHERS & Co.	On 21st inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Christensen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	SURVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Selmar	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANTON	Jap. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 5th Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brother	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th Jan., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SEYTHONIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	E. Hayes	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PENINSULA	Brit. str.	—	E. Hayes	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 25th Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	k. w.	F. Gier	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th Febr.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FERDINAND	Aus. str.	—	F. Bissler	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
NEW YORK	SHIMOSA	Brit. str.	—	E. Nilsche	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 26th inst., A.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	BRAEMAR	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	INDRAMAYO	Am. str.	—	—	SHAWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 28th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-morrow.
VANCOUVER VIA JAPAN PORTS	AYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	J. Boyd	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 1st Jan., at 7 A.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	AYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	J. Boyd	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 22nd inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 15th Feb., at Noon
TACOMA, B.C. & SEATTLE, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
CALLAO, ILOILO, &c., VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	M. Winkler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & Co.	On 31st inst., at D'light
MOJO, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th Jan., at 4 p.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Jan., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 5 p.m.
CHIEFOO & WEIHAIWEI	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Koope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	F. Mooney	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	S. H. Belsito	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	H. G. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	v. Dohren	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	F. Prosch	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	Y. Fuseno	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	A. A. Campbell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	F. Aye	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	M. Courtney	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	P. Gungorich	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	D. C. Grogan, R.M.S.	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 19th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	S. C. Grogan, R.M.S.	MELCHERS & Co.	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	Williams	MELCHERS & Co.	On 20th inst., P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.M.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	Swellinghammer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th Jan.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 17th Jan.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 24th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	CARLOWITZ & Co.	Middle of Dec.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJO	CHIEFOO	Dut. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Jan., at Noon.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT & SANDAKAN ...	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SHERRILL	Middle of December.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. BINDER	Wed., 15th Dec., at Noon
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"BUELOW" Capt. F. PROSCH	Wednesday, 15th December.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	Friday, 31st Dec., at D'light

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co.,
 GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.
 Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [5]

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE
 VIA
MOJO, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 22nd December.
SUVERIO	6,232	S. Shotton	On 13th January, 1910.
OCEANO	4,657	F. W. Davies	On 10th February.
KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathie	On 10th March.
AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 7th April.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer Passengers.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"OCEANIE" Capt. Sellier	On 20th Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"TONKIN" Capt. Sellier	On 21st Dec., 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" Capt. Charbonnet	On 3rd Jan., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"POLYNESIE" Capt. Broc	On 4th Jan., 1 p.m.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27.10s. up to £71.10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles. For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

P. THOMAS, AGENT, Queen's Building.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MANILA	NORE Capt. G. Phillips	10 am, 15th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	SYRIA Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.E.	About 18th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI Capt. G. W. Gordon	About 24th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	Noon, 25th Dec.	See Special of Call.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 14th Dec. Noon.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 14th Dec. 3 P.M.	
HONGKONG and HAIPHONG	"YOHOW"	On 15th Dec. 10 A.M.	
SAMARANG, SAMARANG & SINGAPORE	"HUICHOW"	On 15th Dec. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 16th Dec. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 19th Dec. D'light	
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 21st Dec. 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 23rd Dec. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 26th Dec. D'light	

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN. TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. 11

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCOW.	TUESDAY, 14th Dec. at 10 A.M.
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	WED'DAY, 15th Dec. at 10 A.M.
"HAIKING"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCOW.	FRIDAY, 17th Dec. at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to— DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS. 10

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Dec. 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Dec. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"WOSANG"	Thursday, 16th Dec. 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 17th Dec. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Sunday, 19th Dec. D'light	
CHIEFOO & WEIHAUWEI	"CHIPSING"	Tuesday, 21st Dec. 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"FOOSHING"	Tuesday, 21st Dec. 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 24th Dec. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Sunday, 26th Dec. D'light	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 6th Jan. Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.
The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe, these vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Any qualified Surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS. 16

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ	"SIAM"	On 23rd December.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, GEN., GOTHENBURG and BALTIC PORTS	"CANTON"	About 5th Jan. 1910.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ	"INDIEN"	On 17th Jan. "
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"INDIEN"	Middle of Febr. "

For Further Particulars apply to MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. 6

Hongkong, 14th December, 1909.



CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 18th Dec. Noon.
RUBI	2540	E. W. Almond	Manila	On 24th Dec. 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. 14

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA:	For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA ... 15th Dec.	S.S. ARABIA ... 20th Dec.
S.S. BRASILIA ... 5th Jan.	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 15th Jan.	S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 1st Jan.
S.S. SAMBIA ... 2nd Febr.	For MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 9th Febr.	S.S. SUEVIA ... 5th Jan.
S.S. SAXONIA ... 17th Febr.	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ ... 27th Febr.	S.S. SCANDIA ... 15th Jan.
S.S. AMBRIA ... 12th March.	For MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SITHONIA ... 20th Jan.
	For MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
	S.S. BRASILIA ... 10th Feb.

Further Particulars, apply to— HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. 12

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. MANSHU MARU ... 5000 tons gross ... Sail Dec. 19th, at D'light

S.S. AMERICA MARU ... 6000 " " " " Febr. 5th, 1910, at Noon.

For particulars apply to N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building. 1462

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES.
HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	WED'DAY, 22nd Dec. at Daylight.
TANGO MARU Capt. A. Christensen	8,000	WED'DAY, 5th Jan. at Daylight.
KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,000	WED'DAY, 19th Jan. at Daylight.

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (INABA MARU leaving Hongkong 8th Jan., due Kobe 13th Jan., connects) ... AWA MARU ... Capt. A. Keith, 6,500 ... WED'DAY, 19th Jan. from YOKOHAMA.

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (NIKKO MARU leaving Hongkong 19th Jan., due Kobe 25th & Yokohama 27th Jan., connects) ... SANUKI MARU ... Capt. K. Homma, 6,500 ... SATURDAY, 29th Jan., from Kobe.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE ... KUMANO MARU ... Capt. M. Winkler, 6,000 ... FRIDAY, 24th Dec. at Noon.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO ... YAWATA MARU ... Capt. T. Sekine, 5,000 ... FRIDAY, 21st Jan. at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA ... BINGO MARU ... Capt. G. C. Hurry, 6,500 ... THURSDAY, 16th December.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ ... MISHIMA MARU ... Capt. A. E. Moses, 9,000 ... THURSDAY, 16th Dec., at 5 P.M.

NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA ... CEYLON MARU ... Capt. F. Pyne, 60,000 ... FRIDAY, 17th December.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ ... YAWATA MARU ... Capt. T. Sekine, 5,000 ... WED'DAY, 22nd Dec. at Noon.

MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA ... AKI MARU ... Capt. K. Sato, 7,000 ... WED'DAY, 24th Dec., A.M.

KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA ... TAMBA MARU ... Capt. C. H. Butler, 6,500 ... SATURDAY, 25th Dec., at Daylight.

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER. 15

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East— 16, DES VIGUE ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office— 14, WATTE STREET, YOKOHAMA.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR STEAMERS Tons LEAVES.

TACOMA via MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto.	6,178	FRIDAY, 17th Dec. at 4 P.M.
	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito.	6,182	FRIDAY, 21st Jan. at Noon, 1910.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Porcelain. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR STEAMERS Tons LEAVES.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	WEDNESDAY, 15th Dec. at 8 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. M. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 19th Dec. at 10 A.M.

TAKAO & ANPING, via SWATOW, & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. SUGI

WED'DAY, 22nd Dec. at 8 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, MANAGER. 877

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW-YORK.

STEAMERS to Leave Connecting Steamers Due Due

to HONGKONG from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON

Colombo Hongkong

Steamer Tons 1 P.M. SATURDAY Steamer Tons SATURDAY FRIDAY

ARCADIA 7000 February 5 MANTUA 11000 March 5 March 11

ASSAYE 7500 February 19 CHINA 8000 March 19 March 25

DELTA 8000 March 5 MALWA 11000 April 2 April 8

MACEDONIA 10500 March 19 (Through Steamer calling at Bombay) April 16 April 22

DEVANHA 8000 April 2 MONGOLIA 10500 April 30 May 6

ASSAYE 8000 April 16 MARMORA 10500 May 14 May 20

DELTA 7500 April 30 MOREA 11000 May 28 June 3

DELHI 8000 May 14 MOOLTAN 10000 June 12 June 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £206.14 RETURN.

2nd £48.8 £122.2

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following— INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS Leave Due

HONGKONG LONDON

* SYRIA ... Tonnage ... January about 26 March 12

* SUMATRA ... 5600 ... February 9 March 25

* NYANZA ... 4600 ... February 23 April 7

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